# THE WAR.

Rumors from the Front in Paris and Reports of a Battle.

THE FRENCH NATION UNANIMOUS.

Legislative Address of Loyalty to Napoleon.

MONEY POURING INTO PARIS.

"Monarchical" and Mysterious "Combination" Against France.

KING WILLIAM'S TRIUMPHAL RECEPTION.

United Germany Demands an Invasion of France.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

The European Peoples in Agitation.

#### POSITION OF THE NEUTRALS.

IN FRANCE.

Momors of a Battle-War Furor of the Na tion-Rome and the Neutrals-General Changaruler's Duty-Communication with Prussia Cut Off-German Invasion-Frontier Anxiety-The Call to Arms.

PARIS, July 17-A. M. There is a rumor to the effect that an engagement has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed. The French loss is placed at 2,000 killed.

As yet this report can be traced to no reliable

The war feeling has taken entire control of the French people.

Yesterday the Duke of Grammont, gafter leaving the Senate Chamber, was greeted by crowds upon the streets with cheers and plaudits amounting to an ovation

dence of M. Thiers to express dissatisfaction at his course in the Corps Legislatif. This was followed by a demonstaation in his favor. The latter, the Journal de France says, was not respectably sup-

ported and was the work of "unknown creatures." Accounts from the provinces represent that yesterday anti-Prussian demonstrations were participated in by all ages and classes with the greatest

The Emperor will issue a manifesto to the States of South Germany assuring them of the good will of

SECOND DESPATCH. PARIS. July 17-Noon.

Le People Français (Ministerial organ) contradicts the report that the French troops have been recalled from Rome, and denies that there is any mtention to recall them.

The governments of Holland and Italy will maintain an absolute neutrality as between France and

The report that the bridges on the Belgian frontier have been destroyed is contradicted

The Montieur (semi-official) says England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. France desires that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained, but will require that Prussia be held to equal responsibility. The Monfteur thinks that, after all, England is more uneasy regarding the attitude of Prussta than of France in regard to Belgian neutrality.

The same journal holds friendly language towards Spain. It intimates that France would be willing to support the father of the King of Portugal for the Spanisa throne.

PARIS, July 17-2 P. M.

General Changarnier will be appointed to the command of the French reserves, and will be named a Marshal of France. POURTH DESPATOR.

A Scoretary of Embassy will start to-night for Berlin, to deliver to the Prussian government an official copy of the French declaration of war. The Moniteur opens a list for a national subscrip-

tion to provide a fund to aid the government in prosecuting the war. All the Paris journals send numerous special cor-

respondents to the points where military operations are likely to be of interest. Last night, by order of the Prussian authorities,

railway and telegraphic communication between France and Prossia was destroyed.

FIFTH DESPATOR.

PARIS, July 17-2:30 P. M. L'Optition Nationale (Prince Napoleon's organ) says:-"We learn from good authority that Italy has tendered to France, at the latter's option, either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid." It adds that Prussia has offered a province to Austria in exchange for an alliance.

SIXTH DESPATCH.

PARIS, July 17-3:30 P. M. Last night M. Rouher announced to the Senate and the Duke of Grammont had informed him of the envasion of French territory by the Prussians. A force of the enemy had advanced as far as Sierck, in the province of Moselle, for the purpose of destroying the railroad at that point, but had retired precipitately.

There is great activity in the fortresses of Rastadt. The soldiers of Baden, commanded by Prussian officers, than the ramparts and parapets.

From this morning all communication by the new bridges between the right and left banks of the Raine is interdicted.

Demonstrations of the most enthusiastic character continue to be made in favor of the war against Prussia. Everywhere the boulevards and streets are crowned with people wild with excitement.

SEVENTH DESPATCH. PARIS, July 17-3:45 P. M

The Journal Officiel dentes the statement that Prussian troops have entered France. Telegrams on the subject are contradictory, the latest reports being that no force of Prussians is known to have crossed the Rathe.

A decree is published this morning calling upon the members of the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile of the first three corps of the army to report immediately at the chief towns of their departments in readiness for active service.

Parliamentary Allegiance - "Monarchical Combination" Against the Empire.

PARIS, July 17, 1870. After the session yesterday the Senate proceeded in a body to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress.

M. Rouher, President, said:-The Senate thanked the Emperor for the permission of expressing to tne throne its patriotic sentiments. A monarchical combination injurious to the prestige and security of France had been mysteriously favored by Prussia. On our representations Prince Leopold renounced the throne of Spain. Spain, who returns our friendship, then renounced a candidature so wounding to us. Without doubt immediate danger was thus avoided; but our legitimate complaint remains. Was it not evident that a foreign Power, to prejudice our honor and interests, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Had we not the right to demand of that Power guarantees against a possible recurrence of such an attempt? This is refused and the dignity of France insulted Your Majesty draws the sword, and the country is with you, eager for and proud of the occasion. You have waited long, but during this time you have raised to perfection the mintary organization of France. By your care France is prepared. Her enthusiasm proves that, like your Majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let our august Empress become again the depositary of the Imperial power. The great bodies of the State surround her Majesty with their absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your Majesty resume with noble confidence the command of the legions he led at Magenta and Soiferino. If perti has come the hour of victory is near, and soon a grateful country will decree to her children the hono's of triumph; soon Germany will be freed from the domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our arms. Your Majesty, who so recently received a proof of the national good will, may then once more devote yourself to reforms the realiza-

The Emperor warmly thanked the President and members of the Senate.

tion of which is only retarded. Time only is needed

The "sinews of War"-Money Pouring In-No Pence Party in Paris.

PARIS, July 17, 1870. The French people have offered already to the government to pay double the present amount of their State taxes so as to enable Napoleon to carry on the war with Germany.

Gifts of money by individuals in support of the war are pouring into the Treasury at Paris.

MM. Thiers and Jules Favre oppose the war and war sentiment. Many police are now engaged in protecting the houses of these gentlemen from at-

His Imperial Highness the Prince Imperial goes to the army with his father, the Emperor Napoleon.

The Army and Treasury-Men and Money-Eugenie in Paris.

Pants, July 17-Eventor. It is announced that 280,000 French troops are

ready to cross into Germany. The Zouaves from Africa are disembarking at

A loan of six months' treasury bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of francs was taken up in a few hours; the Credit Foncier and the Bank of France made efforts to monopolize the entire

The Empress arrived in Paris to-day from St. Cloud and received a popular welcome of the most enthusiastic character.

Private subscriptions for the army have been opened all over France, and money and other gifts

are pouring in. The popular enthusiasm is overwhelming. Passports were sent to the Count de Solms, in

charge of the affairs of the Prussian Legation, the moment news was received that Pruss;an troops had

Troops Marching Through Paris. PARIS. July 17-10 P. M. Troops are passing through the streets to-night

on their war to the frontier. Great crowds are gathered on the sidewalks, and

wildly cheer the soldiers as they pass. At all the gardens and places of public resort

patriotic demonstrations are made.

The excitement is intense. No opposition to the war is manifested; and the press "denounces" the speech of M. Thiers in the

Official News

PARIS, July 17, 1870. The Journal du Soir publishes the following offcial reports:-

Decrees have been issued creating a fourth battalion for each regiment of infantry and a sixth squadron for regiments of cavalry. General Aute marre, who commanded the National Guard of Paris, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Im perial Guard.

The regiments in the barracks at the Ecole Milltaire have received orders to march on Monday. The military posts in Paris made vacant by the departure of the troops of the line have been occupied by the Imperiat Guard. All the troops in garrison in the central department of France have re ceived orders to depart for the frontier.

Napoleon in Conucll-Overwhelming Enthe

PARIS, July 17-Evening. A council of Ministers, the Emperor presiding

was held at St. Cloud to-day. The Chambers will probably dissolve at the end of the present week, after voting the budget,

IN GERMANY.

King William in Cologne-The People for at Invasion of France.

BERLIN, July 17, 1870. His Majesty King William of Prussia is at Cologne. He was received by the citizens with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Prussian people generally propose to the King and the army generals to invade the soil of France with an unmense force of Germans.

Message from the King.

HAMBURG, July 17, 1870. King William has sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a grateful acknowledgment of the patriotic address of that body. He says he regrets the secrifice which the honor of Germany ex- out delay the recommendations of the President

acts, but will do his duty, leaving the event in the hands of God.

The Bavarian Army in Metion. MUNICAL July 17 1670 The Bavarian army, including the reserve corps,

have been ordered to take the field. The Command in the South-Wartemburg in

LONDON, July 17, 1870. Advices from Berlin represent that the Prince Royal, Frederich William, will take command of the armies of the States of South Germany.

the Field.

STUTGART VIA LONDON, July 17, 1870. The army of Würtemberg has been ordered to take the field and the Chambers have been con-

IN BUNGARY.

The National Leaders With France.

LONDON, July 17, 1870. A telegram from Pesth states that the chiefs of the inferent parties in Hungary had met there and adopted a resolution sympathysizing with France, and declaring that every victory of France would

IN HANOVER

be a victory for Hungary.

Popular Agitation-Prussian Vigilance. PARIS, July 17, 1870.

La Patrie states that in Hanover there is great agitation, and the Prussian general commanding that province has asked for reinforcements. The Prussian government has given stringent orders not to permit the circulation of the French proclamation to the German populations; but it will be sure to reach all parts of Germany where it could do good. Even now great numbers of French cir. culars are being distributed throughout the German

IN DENNARK AND THE DUCHUS.

Prussin "Hated" and Revolution Feared.

PARIS; July 17, 1870. La Patrie says the news from Denmark and the Duchtes is excellent. The hatred against Prussia is so great that if their governments hesitate to take part in the present condict the people will rise against them

IN SPAIN.

No King and Neutral.

PARIS, July 17, 1870. The Moniteur asserts that the Spanish Council has notified the Deputies that there will be no necessity for a meeting of the Cories on the 20th inst., in consequence of the withdrawal of Prince Leopold from the candidature.

The Moniteur adds that It has positive assurance of the intention of Spain to keep clear of any complication in the impending struggle between France

IN SPAIN.

Prim Again for Vichy

Manuio, July 17, 1870. General Prim will go to Vichy.

IN LUALY.

City Demonstration for Germany.

FLORENCE, July 17, 1870. A great popular demonstration was made here to day against France. Crowds collected in front of the Foreign Office and the German Embassy, and shouted, "Down with France !" "Viva Italian neutrality !" "Viva Prossia !"

IN BLLGICA.

Territorial Inviolability.

BRUSSRLS, July 17, 1370. sian assurances of neutrality for the humanity of her

Nestral's Naval Union.

ANTWERP, July 17, 1870. The American squadron off Plessingue has been joined by the Euglish Channel flest,

IN PRELABD. Hostilities Not Yet Announced-Neutral Ad-

vices from the Continent. LONDON, July 17, 1870. The British Foregn Office has not yet received omcial notice of the declaration of war between France

and Prussia. Mr. Rouber last night told the French Schate that Prussian troops had passed the frontier of France.

Italy and Deumark assure the Powers of their intention to preserve a neutral attitude

McMahon, Bazaine and Caurobert will command the three corps of the French army.

The troops of Saxony are in motton. The Dutch reserves have been ordered out to pro-

The North German Parliament meets on the 20th inst, to vote the necessary credits for war expenses,

THE WAR NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

The Agent of the North German Lloyds Steam-

ers Canvassing for a Transfer of Register to the American Flag-The Fatal Blunder of Congress-Secretary Fish Intervening with Napoleon to Have the

Mails Carried on Prussian Steamers Without Interference.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1870. Gustave Schwab, the managing member of the North German Lloyds steamship line, arrived here to-day to consult with the authorities as to whether some step cannot be taken to prevent the interruption of the commerce between this country and the North German ports. Mr. Schwab had an interview with Secretary Boutwell among others, and endeavored to impress upon our Fluancial Minister the necessity of urging upon the President the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress with a view to meeting the emergency by some appropriate legislation. Secretary Boutwell listened attentively to the reasons urged by Mr. Schwab without expres ing any opinions himself. Mr. Schwab represented that the interests of this country demanded some action promptly, and endeavored to snow that the cost of transporting freight here would be increased fifty per cent by the transfer of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg steamers to the British flag. These two lines have a fine fleet of some twenty-five or thirty steamships, and of course their transfer to England-giving the latter almost a complete monopoly of the carrying trade-would seriously affect our interests. Mr. Schwab had interviews with several Senators and members still remaining about the city, and from the views expressed doubt if Congress could be got together again with-

would meet with a more favorable response from

democrats as well as republicans.

Mr. Schwab also had an interview with Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, but what transpired has not leaked out. It is understood, however, that the Baron has succeeded in persuading Secretary Fish to send a despatch to Minister Washburne instructing the fatter to ask the French government to permit the German steamers carrying the United States mails to proceed on their voyages free from attack and to stop at any ports not under actual blockade. Secretary Fish has, in fact, sent a strong note of this kind to Mr. Washburne, but it is believed it will have little effect upon the Emperor Napoleon There is an opinion here that Napoleon desires a short and most effective campaign, and that he will not willingly surrender any means of cripping the

BARON GEROLT'S POSITION. There is a movement to have some younger and more vigorous representative than Baron Geroit sent to this country during the present crisis. Geroit is regarded as too slow and leeble for such an emergency as the present, and some of his countrymen consider that King William could strengthen his cause very materially by sending a more wide-awake Minister to our republican Court. The post of Prussian Minister to this country is difficult enough without being embarrassed by complaints and

PROTECTION TO PRUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

It is said that Secretary Fish has also instructed Minister Washburne to offer protection to Prussians in France, for the reason that many of our naturalized citizens come from Prussia, and that the Prus stan government has no representative in Paris. INSTRUCTIONS TO PRUSSIAN VESSELS.

The Prussian Minister has telegraphed to various distant points in the way of instructions to German

## THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN NEWARK.

The Germans of Newark in Sympathy with Prussia-Influential Meeting Last Night-An Address to the American People and to President Grant.

At Turners' Hall, Plane street, Newark, there was held last night a large and influential meeting of German citizens. Every ward in the city was represented. It was intended at first to be merely informal, but so great is the feeling on the subject that the hall was crowded and the decision was arrived at that the meeting be declared formal. An organization was effected by the appointment of Dr. Greiner as president and Dr. Charles F. Schibach as secretary. On motion of the latter the following address was unanimously endorsed as the sentiment of thirty thousand Germans in Newark:-

We accept the present war between Prussia and France as the old struggle between Germanism and the Latin races—between the peaceful, democratic development and growth of German civilization and the dying Celto-Romanism, which attempts to fight its last battle for existence.

The American citizen can never turn his sympa thies to the Casar of Romanism, who during our Union in the hour of its greatest danger. We see in the official permission and order to sing the "Marsettlaise" a prostitution of the memories of the French revolution. We represent here the progress sive principles inherent to the German races. We are Germanizing the United States.

German brothers across the ocean, we march with you in thought to the Rhine and across the Rhine, and if you need our help you shall have it-our lion Germans in Europe. Be Germans, all of you. Fight until every German has a German home. We find in the enthusiasm with which the German people plunges into this struggle the proof of its national consciousness, and the duty of its governments to give to this national consciousness its due. worldly goods, blood and life. You are sixty mil

its due.

We see in the calling together of the North German Parliament proof that the powers that be intend to govern with the people, not in spite of them, and we ask the representatives of the people in the North German Parliament to do justice to fatherland

and freedom.
We declare the United States the natural ally of
Germany. We are sorry that our representatives in
Congress have adjourned without taking measures We demand an extra session of Congress at once we demand an extra session of Congress at once and mobilization of our navy, and, to secure free in-ternational intercourse, an offensive and defensive atlance with Germany, if necessary. Thousands of graves of Germans who died to preserve this Union justify and stamp the seal of justice upon a German

justify and stamp the sear of justice upon a decimal American alliance.

Resolved, That copies of this address be sent at once to the President of the United States, the Ambassador of the North German Fund, the North German Parliament, and that the press of the United States be requested to publish it.

Remarks of an each usuastic character in favor of Prussia were made by various gentlemen. The utmost order and animation prevailed to the close,

THE HERMANN STILL IN PART.

No orders were received at the office of the agents the steamship Hermann. She is still at her doct and ready to put to sea should her commander be instructed to risk the chances of a run across the Attantic. It is expected that definite orders will be received at the office of the company to-day.

THE COMMANDIR OF THE FREACH RE-SERVES

General Nicolas Anne Theodule Changarnier. The appointment of General Changarnier as commander of the French reserves is strongly significant of a desire on the part of the Emperor to unite all parties in the war against Germany. This veteran officer is now in the seventy-seventh year of his age He distinguished himself in Algiers, gaining promo tion after promotion for galiantry on the battle fleid In 1848 he became Governor General of Algiers under the provisional government of the republic, and soon after was elected a member of the Con-stituent Assembly for the Department of the participated conspicuously in the important events that transpired there. He took active part in supthe insurrection of June, 1848, which resulted in General Cavaignae assuming the dictator ship. After the elevation of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, Changarnier was placed in command of the entire military force in Paris. By the excellence of his arrangements and the vigor of his movement he crushed tae attempted insurrection of June, 1849, me crusted act attempted insurrection of June, 1849, with but small sacrifice of life. In 1850 he was removed from his command, some assert because Napoleon and his ministers were jealous of Changarnier's influence and popularity with the people; others hasts that it was because he entertained designs upon the office of President. But whatever the reason, it is certain that the opponents of Napoleon regarded him as their leader, and he was put forward by the conservative pross as a candidate for the Presidency. The coup declar of December, 1851, prevented his candidacy from amounting to anything. Soon after he was arrested and imprisoned, but was seen released. He then retired to Beiglum, where he remained in exite until recently, when he returned to France. Notwithstanding his opposition to the Emperor has aiways been highly esteemed by Napoleon, who, he 1850, promoted him to the rank of Grand officer of the Legion of Honor. His reconciliation with the Emperor and present position as a supporter of the Legion of Honor. His reconciliation with the Emperor and present position as a supporter of the Legion of Honor. His reconciliation with the Emperor and present position as a supporter of the Legion of Honor. His reconciliation with the Emperor and present position for his advanced age, can hardly be expected to take the field in active warriare, he will, as commander of the reserves, undonbiedly render great service to France and be a valuable adultion to the miniary councils of the Emperor. with but small sacrifice of life. In 1850 he was re

## THE FRENCH RAM ROCHAMREM.

The Grent American Engine of War in the European Straggle-Her Formidable Charnoter, Construction and Points of Offence and Defence-Alterntions by the French

Preparatory to War. The most important vessel of war that will be used in the European conflict is now owned by France, having been purchased by the Emperor Napoleon in June, 1867, and formerly known as the Dunderberg, but now registered in the marine of France as the Rochambeau. This fumous ram was built in this city by Mr. William H. Wenb, the cele brated shipbuilder, under a contract with the Navy Department, and it was designed by the government for the United States Navy. At the close of the war,

when a general reduction took place in our navy, and when Congress neglected to compensate Mr. tract price, her constructor secured the passage of an act by which the Dunderberg placed at the disposal of Mr. Webb Immediately propositions poured in from several sia; but France offered the largest sum, and she was purchased by the personal direction of the Emperor, who had heard of her prowess and her wonderful offensive and defensive devices. It is said that Mr. Webb received 15,000,000f. for the vessel as she

The Dunderberg, now Rochambeau, was launched in the summer of 1865, after she had been in process of construction for three years. She is an immense iron-plated ram, displacing 7,000 tons of water. She is built of the best timber fore and aft, though some mendacious writers have had the audacity to make contrary assertions. She is 378 feet long, has 73 feet breadth of beam amidships and is 30 feet in the hold. She has a larger available deck surface than any war vessel ever construcetd.

Her lines are original with Mr. Webb, and the principles upon which she is built are bold and progressive, but have been successful and brilliantly triumphant. She has no dead rise—that is, she is flat bottomed—and her bilges rise almost perpendicularly from the bottom. Forward she is sharp, and has an invulnerable iron ram twenty-five feet long, sharp pointed and so curved on the upper surface as to take the bilge of a ship's side. It is this ram that is one of the destructive features of the Rochambeau. In the naval battle of Lissa the victory was won with this weapon; and that and other engagements have unmistakably shown that in the future "unning the enemy down" is more important than repeated broadsides.

It was computed by Admiral Goldsborough that the shock sustained by impact with the Rochambeau would be equal to the impression made by a cannon ball weigning 1,000 tons and moving at the velocity of 1,600 feet a second, provided the Rochambeau were steaming ten knots an hour.

If the Rochambeau had this great feature forward she had another aft equally important, but which the French have destroyed—her overhang. This overhang was placed there by her builders to protect her screw and radder from terrific seas and the assaults of an antagonist. In her passage to this appendage, and it is not clear that the French authorities have not been guilty of a bleee of folly in making the alterations.

authorities have not been guitty of a piece of folly in making the alterations.

Upon the spar deck is a casement 200 feet long, eight and a half feet high, and sixty wide, protected on top by iron deck plating; on the sides by forged iron plating nine inches thick, inclined to the deck at an angle of sixty degrees and backed by three feet of solid wood. This meltina lon of the casement sides renders it absolutely impossible for any projectile to make an indentation. A ball would glance and go tumbling and anissing through the air.

Casemated vessels, it is needless to say, are superior to monitors and all the worthless inventions of Ericsson, Coles and others, and this fact was demonstrated in the late war.

The Rechambeau carries four 15-inch guns, purchased in this country, two of which were placed on board by Mr. Webb. She completes her battery with fourteen 15-inch sliell guns of the Dahlgren pattern. Her battery weighs 300 tons and her plating 1,100 tons, making a heavy superimposed burden of 1,400 tons. Her screw has a diameter of 20 feet; her shaft one of 20 fact; her shaft one of 20 facts, her ongimes are two of 5,000 horse power each, and she can carry 1,500 tons of coal, using but 70 a day. Her fire room, engine room, quarier and cabin are superb and were fitted up at great expense.

The Rochambeau sailed from this port on the 19th

cabit ary superb and were litted up at great expense.

The Rochambeau satled from this port on the 19th of July, 1867, and entered Cherbourg harbor August 3, making her remarkable passage in fourieen days. She exhibited great speed, logging fifteen knots during the run, and she has frequently made sixteen since her ownership in France.

She is buoyant in a seaway, steers easily, can turn with remarkable rapidity and sits gracefully upon the water, moving at the slightest application of power. She can concentrate the heaviest battery affoat in the world, can annihilate an antagonist with her ram and yet be secure from the hostile movements of an entire squadron. She is the most terrible engine of war in the world, and Prussia will have to meet a powerful enemy conceived by American genius.

#### THE HEATED TERM.

Ninety-eight and a Half in the Shade-The Hottest Day for Many Years-Cases of Coup de Soliel-The Hottest Day Ever

Known in Philadelphia.

There were two principal topics of conversation in the metropolis yesterday, to the discussion of which all classes of citizens gave their best lingual powers and gave all their strength. These were the Franco-Prussian war and the sweltering weather. But such was the effect of the burning sun, the hear laden air and the flery pavements upon the languid pe lestrians and loungers and those who, too weary to go abroad, remained at home and roasted that conversation was carried on in monosyllables. For every word of comment, however, on the "little onpleasantness" which chiekens going house to roost have brought on La Beile France there were a thousand on the heat. It was in everybody's mouth, figuratively and interally. Such a sweltering, oppressive, sickening day has not been feit in New York for many years, with the air inhaled into the lungs stiding in its intensity and the city agiow with a more than tropical sun, one could readily imagine the feelings of the inhabitants of Pompel and Herculaneam when the burning lava poured down upon them. Nearly the whole day long the thermoneler was above these decrees the content of th apon shem. Nearly the whole day long the thermometer was above minely degrees, and at three o'clock actually stood at unrely-eight and a truit in the shade of the Astor House. It was the hottest day for many years. Curiously enough, on the 17th day of July, 1868, the thermometer stood at ninety-four in the shade—the highest point reached in that year and for years before or since that date until vesterday.

that year and for years before or since that date until yesterday.

Never did a young bride watch for sunshine on her marriage day as did the ronsting crizene look for a breeze. The profectuantes in the crowded tenement houses melfed, cooled a little and meted again, time after title, in hopeless consternation. People living in better houses shunned the rooms and went into the hallways, where the little feeble draught was welcomed as a heavenly messenger, and the folks who were upon the streets, in deflance of all law and chances of mebriation, stole around through hallways, in through the back entrances of lager beer saloons in desperation, where in comparative coolness they imbibed the Teutonic tipple in copious draughts.

The following cases are reported by the police:-Adolph Hoffman, of No. 164 Attorney street, was tound in avenue B and sent to Believne Hospital. James Sullivan, bartender, of No. 29 Baxter street, was found lying in an insensible condition from the combined effects of heat and liquor on the sidewalk corner of Hester and Mulberry streets. He was removed to the Fourteenth ward station house, attended by a surgeon and sent to Bellevue Hos-

attended by a surgeon and sent to Beilevue Hospital.

Michael Walsh, aged seventeen, of No. 459 West Forty-second street, was found prostrated by the sun. Attonded by a surgeon and sent home.

John Burnes, aged forty-one, of 61 Park avenue, was slightly effected by the bent, corner of Amity street and Sixth avenue, and was sent home.

An unknown man was found on Fiftieth street, near Eighth avenue, suffering from sunstroke. Ho was taken to the West Forty-seventh street station house, where he died, and was subsequently sent to the Morgue for identification.

Pat Logan, of No. 8 Union court, was found corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street, suffering from neat and whiskey.

A Scotch emigrant named James Cruiershank.

neat and whiskey.

A Scotch configrant named James Crulekshank, aged thirty-five, arrived in this city on Fruiny and died yesterday of sunstroke at his fodgings, No. 5 West street. The body was sent to the Morgae by order of Joroger Flynn.

The Hottest Buy Ever Known in Philadelphia-The Thermometer 105 in the Shade. PHILADRIPHIA, July 17, 1870. To-day has been the holtest of the season in Phila-

delphia. The mercury has been as high as ever

known here, ranging from 102 to 105 in the shade, according to locality.

Rather Warm at the "Ifab." BOSTON, July 17, 1879. The mercury here to-day ranged from 93 to 98 in BALTIMORE, July 17, 4870.

five of which were faind. The mercury from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. stood at 65 degrees. The Weather Elsewhere.

Fifteen cases of sunstreke were reported to-day.

Plaister Cove-Clouds: shower this P. M; thernometer 60.

St. Johns—Cloudy and foggy.

Portland—Clear; thermometer 76.

Boston—Clear; no rain to-day; thermometer 80.

New York—Clear; light southwest wind; thermometer 80.

New York—Clear; light showers at five P. M.
mometer 52.
Philadelphia—Clear; light showers at five P. M.
Baithore, clear; thermometer 51 degrees.
Richmond, clear, very hot.
Witnington, N. C., clear and pleasant.
Augusta, clear; thermometer 99 degrees.
Burfine, raining hard; severe lightning.
Putsburg, clear; heavy storm at 7 P. M.
Chicago, clearly very warm; appears, Se of storm
Complexity and from eastward. Cleveland, O., clear; cool; heavy shower at four P. M.

New Ordeans, cloudy; very beday rain early in the day; thermometer, 73.

TELEGRAPHIC

ROME.

Counterblast to the Newspapers-The French

Vote on Infallibility.

ROME, July 17, 1870.

In the Ecumenical Council last week a protest was read by the presiding father against the calumnies of the public press and was unanimously approved

The fourth public congregation will be held tonorrow. The sessions of the Council will not be suspended after the promutgation of the new dogma, but many of the bishops will be permitted o return to their dioceses.

The report is confirmed that Cardinals Rauscher. Schwartzenburg and Mathieu and the Archbishope of Paris and Lyons voted against infallibility. In all twenty-five French bishops voted against the dogma, and ten voted conditionally.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 17, 1870.

MADRID, July 17, 1870.

Justice has been indefinitely postponed, and that a general amnesty will be proclaimed to cover all cases before that court, except those for conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

It is reported that the meeting of the High Court of

A proposal is under discussion here to conter, for the period of three years, the royal attributes on the Regent Serrano.

GREECE.

ATHENS, July 15, via Paris July 17, 1870. There is a crisis in the Greek Cabinet, in consequence of quarrels among the Ministers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrival at Boston of Eight Frenchmen Picked Up, at Sea in a Starving Condition.

The captain of the brig William slason, which ar rived at this port to-day from Surinam, reports that on June 30, latitude 88 north, longitude 55 15, he picked up a boat containing eight men in a starving condition, without food or water. As they could not speak English they could not give an account of themselves or where they belonged. They are supposed to be French seamen, and were all brought to this port.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17, 1870.

Death of George Ashmau.

George Ashman, formerly a distinguished politi-cian, died in this city to-day. Mr. Ashman was born in Blandford, on Christmas day, 1804, graduated at Yale College in 1823 and became ated at Yale College in 1823 and became established in law in Springoeld in 1828, where he was afterwards associated with Hon. R. A. Chapman, now Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. He was Speaker of the State House in 1841 and a member of Congress for the terms 1845 and 1861. He was also chalrman of the Chicago Convention that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency.

PENNSYLVANIA. Frightful Railroad Accident-Three Persons

Killed Outright and a Fourth Fatally PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1870. Yesterday afternoon the express train which left Camden for Cape May at four o'clock demolished a carriage containing two ladies and two gentlemen,

at Woodbury station. The parties driving at-tempted to cross the track ahead of the train. The carriage was crushed in the narrow space between the depot platform and the cara, and all the occupants were killed outright except one of the ladies, whose legs were cut of and whose life is despatred of. The names of the dead are Gregory—husband, wife and niece. They were irom lowa.

EUROPEAN MARKETS. HAVEE COTTON MARKET.—HAVEE, July 17.—The cotton market closed heavy yesterday, at 191. for trea ordinairs on the spot.

HAVANA MARKETS.

The following was the condition of the Havena market at the closing yesterday:

Sugar—The business was large, but prices were unchanged;
there was but little speculative inquiry, owing to the Euro-

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS. General Thomas L. Price died at his residence in Jefferson ity, Mo., on Saturday. About three hundred and fifty more Chinese arrived it St.

A. D. Griell, an old merchant of New Orleans, died and-lenly yesterday morning. At Blackstone, R. I., on Friday afternoon, Anna Garritz, aged fourteen years, was drowned in the "Trench." The circumstances warrant a belief of suicide.

A mass meeting of Germans has been called to meet in St. Louis to-night, at the Court House, to express their sympathy for their brethren now in the field against France, and to ap-prove the course of Prussia. prove the course of Prussis.

A. A. Maginnis cotton seed oil manufactory, Nos. 115 and 17 Magaine street, New Orleans, was destroyed by fire yeaterday moraing. The loss was \$100,008, on which there is \$55,000 insurance in home companies.

The New Orleans firemen left Elmira last night for Cincinativa the Eric Kansway. Yesterday there was a grand parade of the Elmira Fire Dedartment in honor of thoir Southern guests, who in uniform headed the line. They were the receptions of many courtesias and seemed highly pleased at their reception and treatment.

THE FIRST DROWNING CASE AT LONG BRANCH. LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 17, 1870. A young man named William Sawtell was drowned while bathing in front of the United States

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The Hamburg mail steamship Silesia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

THE NEW YORK HERALD -Edition for Europewill be ready at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powder

at twelve o'clock noon.

parity the blood, A.-Herring's Patent OHAMPION SAPES. 251 Broadway, com

A Sewing Machine, \$25 to \$45; \$17 Broad-way; can be converted into a hand involute leatantly, con-venient for parties going in the country warranted first class. plaint, Dysentery, Diarrices and all Affections of the Hor-cits are curred promptly and effectable by Ur. AAYNES CAR-SINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the base if it readily taken by children, and, baying metatalned it popu-larity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently re-commend it, as a Standard Bouschold Resendy, Solid by all

Cristndaro's Unricalled Hair Dye. - Sold

If the Baby is Cutting Tooth Use That Old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the propose and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, one. rects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant outs. natural sleep, gives rest to the mother.

Long Branch Races,

and continue five days. Stoyed Havana Lottery. -Prizes Patt in Cold.

tatormation rubble and Snyor.

Sai all kinds of tioble and Snyor.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankors, 14 Well street, N. E.

to compaence SATURDAY, July 30,